103D CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 770

To amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to prevent United States air carriers from engaging in predatory pricing.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 2 (legislative day MARCH 3), 1993

Mr. Danforth introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

A BILL

To amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to prevent United States air carriers from engaging in predatory pricing.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Airline Predatory Pric-
- 5 ing Prevention Act of 1993".
- 6 SEC. 2. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS.
- 7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 411 of the Federal Avia-
- 8 tion Act of 1958 (49 App. U.S.C. 1381) is amended by
- 9 adding at the end the following new subsection:

1	"(c) Predatory Pricing.—
2	"(1) Preliminary investigation and cease
3	AND DESIST ORDER.—
4	"(A) Investigation.—Within seven days
5	after receiving a written complaint of sufficient
6	particularity by any person that any air carrier
7	has been engaging in predatory pricing in the
8	provision of air transportation in a city-pair
9	market, the Secretary of Transportation shall
10	conduct a preliminary investigation into the al-
11	legations made in the complaint.
12	"(B) Cease and desist order.—If as a
13	result of the preliminary investigation the Sec-
14	retary finds that there is a significant likelihood
15	that one of the two indicators of predatory pric-
16	ing specified in paragraph (4) exists, the Sec-
17	retary shall order such air carrier to cease and
18	desist from engaging in the alleged predatory
19	pricing until the conclusion of a full investiga-
20	tion under paragraph (2) or the elapse of ninety
21	days following the date of such order, whichever
22	occurs first.
23	"(C) Negative finding.—If as a result
24	of the preliminary investigation the Secretary
25	finds that there is not such a significant likeli-

1	hood, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal
2	Register an explanation of the reasons for that
3	finding.
4	"(2) Full investigation and permanent
5	CEASE AND DESIST ORDER.—
6	"(A) Investigation.—If the Secretary of
7	Transportation makes the finding described in
8	paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall conduct a
9	full investigation into the alleged predatory
10	pricing. The Secretary shall, in the course of
11	such full investigation, provide interested par-
12	ties with an opportunity to furnish information
13	that the Secretary considers important.
14	"(B) PERMANENT CEASE AND DESIST
15	ORDER.—If after conducting a full investigation
16	under subparagraph (A) the Secretary finds
17	that an air carrier has been engaging in preda-
18	tory pricing, the Secretary shall order such air
19	carrier to cease and desist from engaging in
20	such predatory pricing.
21	"(C) Rebuttable presumption.—In a
22	full investigation under this paragraph, an air
23	carrier is presumed to be engaging in predatory
24	pricing in a city-pair market if any of the two

indicators of predatory pricing specified in

25

- paragraph (4) is shown to exist. This presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.
 - "(3) PENALTIES.—Any person who knowingly fails to obey a cease and desist order under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$10,000 for each offense, and each day during which such offense continues is deemed a separate offense.
 - "(4) INDICATORS OF PREDATORY PRICING.— The two indicators of predatory pricing referred to in paragraphs (1)(B) and (2)(C) are as follows:
 - "(A) The pricing by the air carrier for air transportation in the city-pair market at issue is below the direct operating costs of the air carrier in providing such transportation.
 - "(B) Decreases in the pricing by the air carrier for such air transportation are occurring when market forces have led to sustained downward development of air fares deviating significantly from ordinary seasonal pricing movements and resulting in widespread losses among all air carriers for providing such air transportation, taking into account—

1	"(i) the level of pricing for air trans-
2	portation in comparable city-pair markets;
3	"(ii) the revenue levels that were at
4	the time of the transportation adequate
5	under honest, economical, and efficient
6	management to cover total operating ex-
7	penses and to provide each such carrier
8	with a flow of net income, plus deprecia-
9	tion, adequate to support prudent capital
10	outlays, assure the repayment of a reason-
11	able level of debt, permit the raising of
12	needed equity capital, and take into ac-
13	count reasonable estimated or foreseeable
14	future costs.
15	"(5) Direct operating costs defined.—In
16	this subsection, the term 'direct operating costs'
17	means the costs sustained by an air carrier in the
18	preparation and execution of a single flight of an
19	aircraft in a city-pair market, including—
20	"(A) expenses related to the aircraft, in-
21	cluding flight crew compensation, landing fees,
22	fuel and oil, hull insurance, all direct and over-
23	head costs of maintenance, and the prorated
24	amount of the rental charge or purchase

amount of the aircraft; and

25

1	"(B) expenses related to passengers and
2	freight, including sales or travel agents' com-
3	pensation, in-flight food and beverage expenses,
4	and liability insurance.".
5	(b) Conforming Amendment.—In the table of con-
6	tents of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, the item relat-
7	ing to section 411 is amended by adding at the end the
8	following:

"(c) Predatory pricing.".

 \circ